

**A NEW PLATYNOCHEILUS FROM SOVIET UZBEKISTAN
(HYMENOPTERA: CHALCIDOIDEA)**

by

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Among the material collected by my friend and colleague Dr. Jiří Dlabola in Soviet Central Asia during his trip in 1959 I have found a new species of the genus *Platynochailus* Westwood. This genus is at present attributed to the family Tetracampidae, the species of which I revised in a paper published in 1958 (Bouček, 1958).

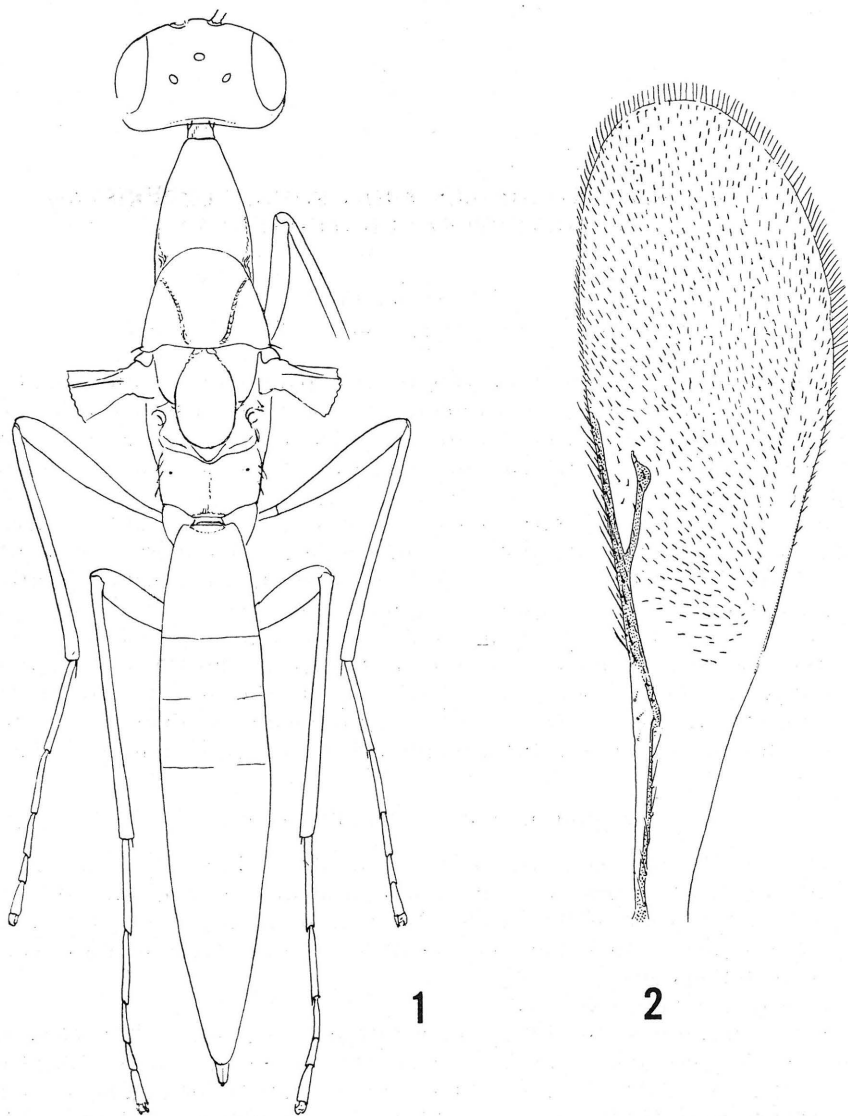
So far only two species of the genus are known, both occurring in Europe and the genus has not been mentioned yet outside this continent (except for Transcaucasus). The two species are most closely allied to each other and there is even a suspicion that they may belong only to different host-races of the same species (cf. Bouček, 1958, pp. 53–54). The new species, however, differs from the European forms considerably, especially in the forewing venation and in the much slenderer body (Fig. 1). In *cuprifrons* (Nees) the marginal vein is about twice as long as the stigmal vein, while these veins are subequal in length in *P. gracilis*, n. sp.

***Platynochailus gracilis*, n. sp.**

Female. — Body metallic green, with slight bluish to violaceous tinge dorsally on head, thorax and abdomen; mid and hind coxae concolorous with the body; antennae blackish; fore legs including coxae, and mid and hind legs apart from coxae, pale yellow. Wings hyaline, with venation very pale testaceous.

Length 2.3 mm. (holotype).

Head broader than thorax in relation 17:12, in dorsal view rather stout (17:11; not collapsed in the holotype); ocelli small, POL:OOL as about 2:1. Scrobes shallow, face below antennae distinctly convex, everywhere very shallowly alutaceous. Anterior margin of clypeus truncate; tentorial pits about twice nearer to mouth margin than to antennal sockets. Head in anterior view rounded-oval, only slightly transverse (15:17), weakly converging toward mouth; eyes not prominent, relatively small, the vertical diameter longer than malar sulcus as 8:5. Antenna (scapus plus flagellum) about as long as thorax; scapus distinctly exceeding vertex level, about twice as long as pedicellus; the latter not distinctly obliquely truncate apically, nearly three times as long as broad, subequal in length to two following segments combined; third antennal segment (= anellus) subequal to the fourth, the following funicle seg-



Platynochailus g. acilis, n. sp. — 1. Body of female. — 2. Right forewing of female.

ments slightly oblong, hardly decreasing in length but increasing in width, the last subquadrate; clava acuminate, a little shorter than three preceding segments together.

Thorax very slender (Fig. 1), about three times as long as broad, shallowly alutaceous, indistinctly pubescent. Pronotum conical, in median line a little longer than broad (this may be subject to deformation in these finely sclerotized insects). Mesoscutal notauli (I called them earlier,

probably incorrectly, parapsidal furrows] slightly sinuate, not very shallow. Scutellum oblong, meshes of sculpture very fine, mostly longitudinal. Propodeum in median line without distinct carina, about four times as long as the metascutellum; spiracular sulci shallow but distinct; hind margin of propodeum nearly straight. Wings very narrow (Fig. 2). Forewing without hairs on cubital and basal folds, speculum large, open; angle between stigmal and postmarginal vein very acute, less than 30°; marginal vein in one line with prestigma and measured from the end of costal cell hardly longer than stigmal vein; the latter only about by one quarter shorter than the postmarginal vein. Legs extremely slender (Fig. 1).

Abdomen longer than head plus thorax as 56:49, very narrow, lanceolate, nearly bare and smooth. Petiole very short, subconical. First gastral segment occupying about one fifth the dorsal surface.

Male. — Unknown.

Host: Unknown.

Distribution: East Uzbekistan (Central Asia).

Holotype (female): Ak-Tash, 1300 m. ab. see level, near Tashkent 6. VI. 1959 [J. Dlabola lgt.]. Deposited in the Dept. of Entomology, Nat. Museum, Prague, under Cat. No. 25.602.

REFERENCE

- Bouček, Z., 1959: Revision der europäischen Tetracampidae (Hym. Chalcidoidea) mit einem Katalog der Arten der Welt. — *Acta ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae*, **32** (1958): 41—90.

Краткое содержание.

В работе описывается новый, очень интересный вид рода *Platynocheilus* Westwood, который, по мнению ряда авторов, принадлежит к семейству Tetracampidae, ревизия которого недавно опубликована Боучеком (Bouček, 1959). До сих пор этот род известен только из Европы и Закавказья, в двух очень близких формах. Новый вид *P. gracilis* происходит из Средней Азии, из восточной части Узбекской ССР, окрестности Ташкента, из Ак Таш (хребет Ала Тау), и он очень резко отличается от обоих европейских форм, которые, возможно, принадлежат к одному виду, *P. cuprifrons* (Nees). Новый вид, как уже видно из сравнения рисунков 1 и 2 (*gracilis*) с рисунком *cuprifrons* (Боучек, 1959, стр. 54, рис. 1), отличается от европейского вида главным образом значительно стройнейшим телом и очень короткой маргинальной жилкой переднего крыла. У нового вида, так же как у *P. cuprifrons*, окраска тела металлически зеленая, местами на голове и груди с слабым синим блеском, усики темно-бурые, ноги, включая передние тазики, светло-желтые; голова только слабо поперечная, грудь очень стройная, преднеспинка коническая, длиннее ширины; переднее крыло узкое (рис. 2), маргинальная жилка едва длиннее радиальной, в одной линии с престигма; ноги и брюшко самки очень стройные. Длина 2,3 мм.